

The Watchman and Southron.

THE SUMTER WATCHMAN, Established April, 1850.

"Be Just and Fear not--Let all the Ends thou Aims't at, be thy Country's, thy God's and Truth's."

THE TRUE SOUTHRON, Established June, 1866

Consolidated Aug. 2, 1881.

SUMTER, S. C., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1895.

New Series--Vol. XIV. No. 39.

The Watchman and Southron.

Published Every Wednesday,

N. G. Osteen,
SUMTER, S. C.

TERMS:

Two Dollars per annum--in advance.

ADVERTISEMENT:

One Square first insertion.....\$1 00
Every subsequent insertion..... 50
Contracts for three months, or longer will
be made at reduced rates.

All communications which serve private
interests will be charged for as advertisements.
Obituaries and tributes of respect will be
charged for.

Goff's Gaff

Plunged Deep Into the Ar-
mor of Carolina's Registra-
tion Law.

Injunction Order Issued.

The first move in the matter of
testing the registration laws of South
Carolina in the United States Court
has been made, and the parties mov-
ing to have the courts pass upon them
have been successful thus far. Judge
Nathan Goff of the United States
Circuit Court has granted an order
in the matter that is very far-
reaching in its effects.

Messrs Douglass & Obeare, repre-
senting the parties desiring the test,
appeared before Judge Goff, in the
United States Circuit Court at Clarks-
burg, West Va., on Wednesday and
presented their bill for an injunction
against Supervisor Green of this
county, upon which the restraining
order and rule to show cause referred
to was granted.

The "bill for injunction," which was
presented reads as follows:

THE APPLICATION.

United States of America, South
Carolina District--In the Circuit
Court, Fourth District--In Equity.
Lawrence P. Mills vs. W. Briggs
Green; bill for injunction.

To the judge of the Circuit Court
of the United States for the district of
South Carolina:

Lawrence P. Mills, a citizen of the
State of South Carolina and of the
United States brings this, his bill
against W. Briggs Green, a citizen of
the said State and United States:
And thereupon your orator complains,
and says:

1. That this bill is exhibited on be-
half of your orator, and of all others
citizens of the county of Richland in
the State of South Carolina, and
United States aforesaid, circumstanc-
ed like your orator in this behalf and
who are too numerous to be made
parties hereto.

2. That your orator was twenty-
six years of age on the 4th day of
February, 1875; that he is a resi-
dent of the precinct of the County of
Richland in the State of South Caro-
lina; that he is male citizen of the
United States; that he has resided
in the State of South Carolina for
more than one year preceding the
last general election; and he has re-
sided in the said county of Richland
for more than sixty days prior to the
general election

3. That your orator is an elector of
the said State of South Carolina, pos-
sessing all of the qualifications of an
elector of the most numerous branches
of the State Legislature, provided by
the constitution of said State; and
that he is subject to none of the dis-
qualifications set forth in the said
constitution; and he is, under the
Constitution and laws of the United
States, duly qualified to vote at all
Federal and State elections held in
said precinct of Richland county in
the State of South Carolina.

4. That in a section known as Sec-
tion 90 of the General Statutes of
South Carolina of 1882 is set forth the
following: "All electors of the
State shall be registered as hereinaf-
ter provided; and no person shall
be allowed to vote at any election
hereafter to be held unless registered
as hereinafter required;" and that
Section one hundred and thirty-two
(132) of the Revised Statutes of South
Carolina of 1893 is to the same effect
and in the following words: "All
electors of this State shall be regis-
tered; and no person shall be allowed
to vote at any election thereafter to
be held, unless he shall have hereto-
fore registered in conformity with the
requirements of chapter VII, of the
General Statutes of 1882, and acts
amendatory, or shall be registered
as herein required."

That by a section known as Sec-
tion ninety-four (94) of the said
General Statutes of 1882 is provided:
"When the said registration (in cer-
tain books to be provided him and
made in the manner provided for in
section 93) shall have been completed,
the books shall be closed, and not
reopened for registration, except for
the purposes and as hereinafter men-
tioned, until the next general election
for State officers. After the said next
general election the books shall be
opened for registration of such per-

sons as shall thereafter become en-
titled to register, on the first Mon-
day in each month, to and until the
first Monday in July, inclusive, pre-
ceding the following general election
upon which last named day the same
shall be closed and not reopened for
registration until after the said gen-
eral election, and ever after the said
books shall be opened for the regis-
tration of such electors, on the days
above mentioned, until the first day
of July preceding a general election,
when the same shall be closed as
aforesaid until the said general elec-
tion shall have taken place;" and
section one hundred and thirty-seven
(137) of the said Revised Statutes of
1893 it is provided: "After every
general election the registration
books shall be opened for registration
of such persons as shall thereafter
become entitled to register, on the
first Monday in each month until the
first day of July preceding a general
election, when the same shall be
closed until such election shall have
taken place."

6. That the section known as sec-
tion ninety-seven (97) of the said
General Statutes of 1882 is in the
following words: "Any person be-
coming of age, and becoming quali-
fied as an elector, may appear before
the supervisor of registration on any
day on which the books are opened
as aforesaid, and take oath as to his
age and qualifications, as hereinbe-
fore provided, and if the supervisor
find him qualified he shall enter his
name upon the registration book of
the precinct wherein he resides"

7. And your orator further alleges
that in and by the requirements of
said registration enactments of the
government of the State of South
Carolina, it is provided that the
respective supervisors of registration
in the several counties shall issue to
the voter, when registered, a certi-
ficate of registration, and that said
voter shall present the same at the
polls to the managers of election,
and that no one shall be allowed to
vote at any election to be held in the
State unless his certificate of regis-
tration as aforesaid is exhibited at the
time and in the manner aforesaid.

And it is further required in and by
the said alleged enactments that in
case a voter or elector shall remove
from one county to another in said
State, or from one precinct to another
in the same county, or from one resi-
dence to another in the same precinct,
that he shall obtain a transfer and a
renewal certificate.

And it is further provided in said
enactments that in the event an
elector shall lose his said certificate
of registration, he must obtain a re-
newal thereof, upon furnishing evi-
dence satisfactory to the registrar
of the said county wherein he resides,
that his said certificate has been mis-
laid or lost and that the same has not
been wilfully or intentionally dispo-
sed of. Your orator further alleges
that by a previous requirement of
said enactments the elector failing
for any reason to comply with any
of the provisions aforesaid is denied
a right of suffrage both in Federal
and State elections. And your or-
ator further alleges that the provisions
of the said enactment fixing the time
for registration and the closing of the
books for that purpose on the first
day of July preceding every elec-
tion, and the many divers provisions,
requirements and conditions set out
in the various and sundry sections of
said alleged act were intended, and
that they in effect did, abridge,
impede and destroy the suffrage of
the citizen both of the State and of
the United States.

8. And your orator further avers
that on the 24th day of December,
1894, an alleged act was passed by
the government of the State of South
Carolina entitled: "An act to pro-
vide for calling a constitutional con-
vention, to provide the number and
qualification of members of the con-
vention, their compensations, etc.,
and to provide for the election of the
same, and to define and prescribe the
qualifications of the electors, and the
manner of the elections and of de-
claring the result." That by section
four (4) of the said act it is declared
who shall be entitled to vote for dele-
gates to the said constitutional con-
vention, and in addition to the qual-
ifications prescribed for electors by
the constitution of the State of South
Carolina is provided a further qualifi-
cation, to wit: that the elector be
"duly registered as now required by
law or who having been entitled to
register as a voter at the time of the
general registration of electors in the
State which took place in the year of
our Lord one thousand eight hundred
and eighty-two, or at any time subse-
quent thereto, failed to register at
such time required by law, or who
has become a citizen of this State
and who shall register as hereinafter
provided in such cases." And your
orator further avers that by section
six (6) of the last mentioned act it
is provided: "That on the first Mon-
day of March, in the year of our
Lord one thousand eight hundred
and ninety-five, the supervisor of
registration of each county shall, at

the county seat thereof open his
books of registration and shall hold
the same open for ten consecutive
calendar days thereafter, except Sun-
days, between the hours of 10
o'clock in the forenoon and 4 o'clock
in the afternoon, except Charleston,
Beauford and Richland counties,
where the said books shall be kept
open from 10 o'clock in the forenoon
to 6 o'clock in the afternoon, during
which time any elector then or there-
before at any time entitled to register
as a qualified voter, or who has be-
come a citizen of this State, shall be,
during the time herein fixed by law,
for registration; entitled to register
as such as hereinafter provided; and
any elector having been theretofore
duly registered or having since
changed his residence, or having lost
his certificate, shall be entitled to
have the same transferred or renewed
as now provided by law." And your
orator further avers that by section
seven (7) of last named act it is pro-
vided: "Any elector who shall have
been entitled to register at the gen-
eral registration in the year of our
Lord one thousand eight hundred
and eighty-two, or at any time subse-
quent thereto, and who failed to
register at such time as required by
law and who shall make application
under oath, in accordance with a
printed form to be prepared by the
Attorney General, setting forth in
each case the fact, to wit: the full
name, age occupation and residence
of the applicant at the time of the
said general registration, or at any
time thereafter, when the said appli-
cant became entitled to register, and
the place or places of his residence
since the time he became entitled to
register, which affidavit shall be sup-
ported by the affidavits of two
reputable citizens who were each of
the age of twenty-one years on the
thirteenth day of June Anno Domini
eighteen hundred and eighty-two, or
at any time the said applicant became
entitled thereafter to register, or any
elector who has become a citizen of
this State, by moving into the same
and his place of residence since liv-
ing in the State, and who shall make
application under oath stating the
time of his moving into the State
and his place of residence since liv-
ing in the State, which application
shall be supported by the affidavit of
two reputable citizens who were
twenty-one years of age at the time
the applicant became a resident of
this State, such applicant shall be
allowed to register as a voter and to
have issued to him a certificate as a
duly qualified elector in the manner
and form now provided by law and
be entitled to vote at said election of
delegates to said convention.

And your orator avers and he so
charges that the time allowed in
section six (6) of the act last named
is unreasonably short for the purpose
for which it purports to be intended
--and that the provisions of section
eight (8) are burdensome and harass-
ing to the electors, and are unreason-
able and unnecessary--and the same
so limit, abridge and qualify the
privilege of registration that they
result in a practical denial of the
right to vote of those electors who,
by the operation of the unconstitu-
tional provisions of the General Stat-
utes of 1882, and Revised Statutes
of 1893 are now unregistered.

And your orator further avers that
the sections above quoted from and re-
ferred to as contained in said General
Statutes of 1882 and Revised Statutes
of 1893 and act of 1894 are so in-
terfering, and are such integral
parts of the whole alleged registration
laws of the State of South Carolina
that if the same be declared unconstitutional
and void, as herein prayed, the whole
enactments in regard to registration are
likewise void.

That your orator is advised and he
so charges that all of the sections here-
inafter quoted from and referred to as
contained in the General Statutes of
1882 and Revised Statutes of 1882 and
the act of 1894 are in violation of sec-
tion thirty-one (31) of Article one (1),
section two (2) of Article eight (8),
and section eight (8) of Article eight
(8), and divers other sections of the
Constitution of the State of South Caro-
lina, in this: that they add to the or-
dinary qualifications of electors pro-
vided for in said Constitution a fur-
ther qualification not therein provided,
to wit: Registration as required by the
several sections of chapter seven (7),
title two (2) of part one (1) of said
General Statutes of 1882, also known
as chapters eight (8) of title two (2)
of part one (1) of the Revised Statutes
of South Carolina of 1893, and as also
required by sections 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 of
the aforesaid act of 1894; and in this,
that they add to the causes authoriz-
ing the Legislature of said State to de-
prive the citizens thereof of the right
of suffrage, a cause not contained in
said Constitution, to wit: a failure to
be possessed at the time of election of a
certificate of registration, although then
duly registered upon the books of regis-
tration; and in this, that the several
supervisors of registration of said State
are directed to open their registration
books after each general election for
registration only of those citizens com-

ing of age and becoming qualified as
electors since such general election,
and do close said books and to keep
them closed as to all other classes of
unregistered electors, with no provision
in said unconstitutional registration
laws, except the ten days provided for
in the act of 1894 after the registration
of those coming of age and becoming
qualified to vote for the general election
of 1882; or the general election of 1886;
or the general election of 1888; or the
general election of 1890; or the
general election of 1892, failed to regis-
ter at the time provided in said laws
for the registration of such voters;
that inasmuch as no person shall be
allowed to vote unless registered, as
provided by the aforesaid laws, and
inasmuch as none of the said laws pro-
vide for the registration period next
succeeding their coming of age and be-
coming qualified as electors excepting
within the aforesaid ten days, said regis-
tration laws do deprive all such vot-
ers of their constitutional right of suf-
frage, and all such voters are perma-
nently disfranchised, in plain violation
of their constitutional rights.

9. That by Section Two (2) of
Article One (1) of the Constitution of
the United States it is provided that the
Federal "electors in each State shall
have the qualification requisite for
electors of the most numerous branch
of the State Legislature." That the
effect of the above quoted clause is that
the constitution of the United States
has provided that the qualifications of
the Federal electors in the State of
South Carolina shall be the same as
those provided in the constitution of the
said last named State, for electors of
the most numerous branch of the State
Legislature as completely and clearly
as though each and every one of said
qualifications were in exact words incor-
porated in the constitution of the
United States--and your orators avers
that the said registration laws are in
violation of said Section Two (2) of
Article One (1) of the said Constitu-
tion in this that they undertake to add
to the qualifications of the Federal
electors of the State of South Carolina,
qualifications not prescribed by the
Constitution of the United States, and
your orator further avers that the said
registration laws of the State of South
Carolina are in violation of Section One
(1), Article Fourteen (14) of the Con-
stitution of the United States and, also,
are in violation of Section One (1) of
Article Fifteen (15) and of divers other
sections and articles of said instru-
ment.

And your orator further avers and
charges that said registration laws are
not reasonable, uniform, or impartial
regulations of the elective franchise--
but, on the contrary, their purpose and
effect is directly and indirectly to
abridge and impede the constitutional
right of the citizen to vote--to embar-
rass, render burdensome, the exercise
of the elective franchise and under pre-
tense of regulating to utterly destroy
the suffrage of your orator and a large
number of other citizens of said State
in like circumstances with him.

10. By Section Two (2) of the afo-
said act of 1894, it is provided that the
election of delegates to the said consti-
tutional convention shall be held on the
third Tuesday in August, 1895, that the
said convention shall assemble on the
second Tuesday in September, 1895, that
a convention is called for the purpose
of revising, amending or changing the
constitution of the said State, and when
assembled, will have full power to re-
vise, alter, abridge, curtail and qualify
the right of your orator and of all citi-
zens of the said State of South Carolina
to vote for the members of the most
numerous branch of the State Legisla-
ture, and thereby to revise, alter,
abridge and curtail the qualifications
now requisite to enable your orator to
vote at all Federal elections as now
imposed by the constitution of the
United States.

11. That W. Briggs Green has been
appointed to the office of supervisor of
registration for Richland county afo-
said under and in pursuance of said
unconstitutional registration laws; that
he is now exercising the duties pre-
scribed by the same, and your orator
has been informed and believes that he
intends to continue so to do, and fur-
thermore he specifically intends to fur-
nish and deliver to the several boards
of managers for the several precincts
in Richland county, aforesaid, to be
hereafter appointed, to hold the elec-
tion of delegates to the said constitu-
tional convention, certain paper writ-
ings purporting to the registration books
aforesaid of the several precincts to be
used by said managers at said approach-
ing election.

12. Your orator further shows that
under, and by virtue of the said un-
constitutional registration laws the su-
pervisors appointed thereunder, are re-
quired to continue said partial, void and
illegal registration on the first Monday
in May and June and July, 1895; and
that after the first day of July, 1895,
they are directed by Section Eight (8)
of the act of 1894, to "furnish the man-
agers at each precinct with one of the
registration books for each precinct,
* * * and no elector shall be en-
titled to vote whose name is not regis-
tered as hereinbefore or already pro-

vided by law, and who does not produce
his registration certificate at the polls
where he offers to vote."

13. That your orator failed to regis-
ter at the registration day for the gen-
eral election of 1888, or to be registered
during the ten days in March, 1895,
provided for in said act of 1894 because
although he made repeated and persis-
tent efforts to become registered, he
found himself unable to comply with the
unreasonable, unnecessary and burden-
some rules, regulations and restrictions
prescribed by said unconstitutional regis-
tration laws as conditions precedent to
his right to register, and your orator
has never been allowed to vote at any
Federal or State election of the said
State of South Carolina.

14. That your orator is desirous of
voting for delegates to the aforesaid
constitutional convention at the election
prescribed by the act of 1894 for that
purpose; that the paper writings pur-
porting to be the books of registration
in the hands of the said defendant do
not and will not contain the name of
your orator as a registered voter for the
reason hereinbefore stated; that your
orator and others like circumstanced
with him will not be permitted to vote
at said special election by the managers
thereof, unless their names be found
upon the books of registration and they
can produce the registration certificates
hereinbefore mentioned; that if the said
defendant be permitted to continue the
aforesaid illegal, partial and void regis-
tration and be allowed to turn over
to the managers of election for the
aforesaid county of Richland (when ap-
pointed) said paper writings purporting
to be the books of registration for the
several precincts in said county, your
orator will be deprived of his right to
vote at said election and grievous and
irreparable wrong and damage will be
done to your orator and a large class
of citizens like circumstanced with him,
which can be prevented only by the
interposition of this court by way of
restraining the said defendant from the
performance of any of the acts herein-
before referred to.

To the end therefore, that your orator
may have full, perfect and sufficient re-
lief in the premises, may it please your
honors to grant unto your orator a writ
of injunction restraining and enjoining
the said defendant individually and as
supervisor of registration from the per-
formance of any of the acts hereinbefore
complained of, and that your orator may
have such other and further relief in
the premises as may be just and reason-
able.

May it please your honors to grant
unto your orator a writ of subpoena to
be directed to the said defendant, com-
manding him, at a certain time, and un-
der a certain penalty therein to be lim-
ited personally, to be and appear before
your honors in this honorable court,
then and there to answer unto this bill
of complaint and to do and receive what
to your honors shall seem meet in the
premises.

OBEAR & DOUGLASS,
Complainant's Solicitors.

JUDGE GOFF'S ORDER.

The following is the far-reaching or-
der issued by Judge Goff; no doubt it
will be a surprise to the State authori-
ties:

United States of America, South Caro-
lina District; in the Circuit Court,
Fourth District--In Equity.

Lawrence P. Mills vs. W. Briggs
Green; bill for injunction:

On hearing the bill in the above en-
titled case, and on motion of Messrs.
Obeare and Douglass, complainant's solici-
tors, it is

Ordered, That the defendant, W.
Briggs Green, both individually and as
supervisor of registration for Richland
County in the State of South Carolina,
be enjoined and restrained until the
further order of this court from the
commission of any of the acts com-
plained of in the above entitled bill,
a copy of which must be served upon him
with this order. It is further

Ordered, that the said W. Briggs
Green do show cause before me at Col-
umbia, South Carolina, on Thursday,
the 2d day of May next, why this order
should not be continued, or some order
of like purport and effect be then grant-
ed enjoining and restraining him, both
individually and as such supervisor of
registration from the commission of any
of the acts complained of in said bill
until the final hearing and determina-
tion of this cause.

This hearing shall be in the United
States Circuit Court room, Columbia,
South Carolina

This 16th day of April, 1895.
(Signed) NATHAN GOFF,
U. S. Circuit Judge Fourth District.

Bicycle Oil, Lanterns, Graphite,
Bells, Pants Guards, etc., for sale by
H. G. Osteen & Co's.

Highest of all in Leavening Power--Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

The Silver Star.

Its Glamour Spreading Over
Western Skies.

DENVER, April 16.--The open air
mass meeting held about the steps of
the capitol this afternoon in honor of
the silver agitators, Gen. Warner, of
New York, and Ex-Congressman Sibley,
of Pennsylvania, was one of the
largest that Denver has ever seen.
Long before the hour which had been
set for the opening the people began to
gather and at 2 o'clock there were
many thousand listeners. Excursion
trains brought in hundreds from the
mining camps. On the steps of the
capitol and about the great arcade were
gathered many distinguished Colorado
citizens. The air was delightfully mild
and the sunshine brilliant. For an
hour before the time set for the speeches
bands played.

Judge A. W. Rucker introduced
Congressman Sibley, who was greeted
with cheers. "Any place but Colo-
rado to talk silver," he said. "I didn't
come to talk silver. I can do that in
the East, where it is needed, but I can
ask you to advance and exalt the spirit
of patriotism, even at the sacrifice of
partisanship. The President has said
the ignorant people of Colorado have
got to be educated on the money ques-
tion, and I wish he were here to see
whom he proposes to educate. Silver
sentiment is steadily growing and even
in Boston and Michigan it is crystaliz-
ing. It is spreading in spite of the
efforts of J. Sterling Morton and
other branches of the cabinet. The
people of the East will think the white
ballots for silver in 1896 will amount
to a snowstorm and will lie down and
die like the blind mule in the storm of
popcorn. If silver had got its rights
when Cleveland took the President's
chair, Denver would now be the cen-
ter of population of the United States.
But I did not come here to attempt to
educate you on the subject of bime-
tallism, but to meet the people of Colo-
rado and talk with them as brothers,
and fill myself up with the life and
vigor and electrical force which one
gets from breathing the pure ozone of
Colorado, and shaking hands with her
people."

Mr. Sibley was frequently interrupt-
ed with applause from the vast assem-
blage of men and women and expressed
himself as more than gratified with the
earnestness of the people in the cause of
silver.

Gen. Warner followed Mr. Sibley in
a practical, business-like discussion of
which has been his life study. He also
read extracts from a letter which he
received this morning from Senator
Jones, explaining the cause of his ab-
sence and failure to be with the party
at this time. The letter also stated that
Senator Jones had fully intended to
make the Western tour with Messrs.
Sibley and Warner, but on the day that
he was to start from New York, his
physician positively forbade him to at-
tempt it. Senator Jones is suffering
from heart trouble and spells of great
mental depression. The letter also
stated that he had telegraphed Gen.
Warner before the party left Chicago,
but the telegram was never received by
Mr. Warner.

Senator Stewart's name was heartily
cheered.

As to the future of the party in this
State, the committee having the mat-
ter in charge have arranged for a spe-
cial train over the Denver and Rio
Grande, over which the party will start
tomorrow morning. It is the intention
to stop for an hour or two at a number
of the smaller towns along the route
and receptions will be given at the
larger places. The cities visited will
include Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Lead-
ville, Glenwood Springs and Aspen.
This evening Mr. Sibley addressed a
crowded house at the Y. M. C. A. room
on "The topics of the times."

Good paper at 14cts, 15cts, 20cts, 25cts
30cts per box. Fine paper at 35cts, 40 cts
45cts, 50cts, 55cts, 60cts, 65cts, 70cts, 75cts
der box at H. G. Osteen & Co.

Those who never read the advertisements
in their newspapers miss more than they
presume. Jonathan Reinson, of Bolan,
Worth Co., Iowa, who had been troubled
with rheumatism in his back, arms and
shoulders read an item in his paper about
how a prominent German citizen of Ft. Mad-
ison had been cured. He procured the same
medicine, and to use his own words: "It
cured me right up." He also says: "A
neighbor and his wife were both sick in bed
with rheumatism. Their boy was over to my
house and said they were so bad he had to do
the cooking. I told him of Chamberlain's
Pain Balm and how it had cured me, he got
a bottle and it cured them up in a week. 50
cent bottles for sale by Dr. A. J. China.

Choice writing Paper ten cents per
box at H. G. Osteen & Co's.